MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

No. 2 Heating Oil

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: No. 2 Heating Oil**Product Code:** Multiple

Synonyms:
1258
High Sulfur No. 2 Heating Oil
High Sulfur No. 2 Heating Oil - Dyed
High Sulfur No. 2 Heating Oil Blend Stock
Home Heating Oil
Low Sulfur No. 2 Heating Oil
No. 2 Fuel Oil
Winterized No. 2 Low Sulfur Heating Oil

Intended Use: Fuel Chemical Family: Petroleum hydrocarbon

Responsible Party:
Petroleum Products Corp.
900 South Eisenhower Blvd.
Middletown, PA 17057

For Additional MSDSs 717-939-0466

Technical Information: 918-661-8327

The intended use of this product is indicated above. If any additional use is known, please contact us at the Technical Information number listed.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

24 Hour Emergency Telephone Numbers:
Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident
Call PERS
North America: 1-800-633-8253

Health Hazards/Precautionary Measures: Causes severe skin irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Physical Hazards/Precautionary Measures: Flammable liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames,static electricity or other sources of ignition.

Appearance: Straw-colored to dyed red**Physical form:** Liquid

Odor: Characteristic petroleum

NFPA Hazard Class: **HMIS Hazard Class**

Health: 1 (Slight) Health: 3*(High)Flammability:2 (Moderate) Flammability: 2 (Moderate)Reactivity: 0 (Least) Physical Hazard: 0 (Least)

*Indicates possible chronic health effects.

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	% VOLUME	EXPOSURE GUIDELINE Limits	Agency	Type
Diesel Fuel No. 2 CAS# 68476-34-6	100	100 mg/m3	ACGIH	TWA-SKIN
NaphthaleneCAS# 91-20-3	<1	10 ppm 15 ppm 10 ppm 250 ppm	ACGIH ACGIH OSHA NIOSH	 TWASTEL TWA IDLH

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits.Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

1%=10,000 PPM.

All components are listed on the TSCA inventory.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects:

Eye: Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering, and redness.

Skin: Severe skin irritant. Contact may cause redness, itching, burning, and severe skin damage.Prolonged or repeated contact can worsen irritation by causing drying and cracking of the skin, leadingto dermatitis (inflammation). Not acutely toxic by skin absorption, but prolonged or repeated skincontact may be harmful (see Section 11).

Inhalation (Breathing): No information available. Studies by other exposure routes suggesta low degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Low degree of toxicity by ingestion. ASPIRATION HAZARD - This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the nose and throat,irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea and transient excitation followed by signs of nervoussystem depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation andfatigue).

Cancer: Possible skin cancer hazard (see Sections 11 and 15).

Target Organs: There is limited evidence from animal studies that overexposure may cause injuryto the kidney (see Section 11).

Developmental: Inadequate data available for this material.

Other Comments: This material may contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs) whichhave been known to produce a phototoxic reaction when contaminated skin is exposed to sunlight. The effect is similar in appearance to an exaggerated sunburn, and is temporary in duration if exposure isdiscontinued. Continued exposure to sunlight can result in more serious skin problems includingpigmentation (discoloration), skin eruptions (pimples), and possible skin cancers.

Pre-Existing Medical Conditions: Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skindisorders and kidney disorders.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: **If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyeswith clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.**

Skin: **Immediately remove contaminated shoes, clothing, and constrictive jewelry and flush affectedarea(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seekimmediate medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly bywashing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek immediate medicalattention.**

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and intofresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediatelybegin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualifiedpersonnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because thismaterial can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious andvomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observeclosely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Note To Physicians: High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantialnecrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. Often these injuriesrequire extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries should be evaluated by aspecialist in order to assess the extent of injury.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties: **Flash Point: 125-180°F/52-82°C PMCC, ASTM D-93 OSHA Flammability Class: Combustible liquid LEL%: 0.3 / UEL%: 10.0Autoignition Temperature: 500°F/260°C**

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material is flammable and can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, orother sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, or mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronicdevices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsicallysafe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, orexplode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. Vapors areheavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of afire.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended tocool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applyingcarbon dioxide in confined spaces. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorableconditions by experienced fire fighters.

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazardarea should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, orwhen explicitly required by DOT, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk.

Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed tofire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Flammable. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release. The use of explosion-proof equipment is recommended.

Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazardarea and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors (seeSection 5). Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material.

Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill isrecommended. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoiningshorelines, notify the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Bond and ground all equipment whentransferring from one vessel to another. Can accumulate static charge by flow or agitation. Can be ignitedby static discharge. The use of explosion-proof equipment is recommended and may be required (seeappropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-704 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements.

Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTMD-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrationsexceed any established exposure limits (see Sections 2 and 8).

Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition suchas sparks or open flames. Use good personal hygiene practices.

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have seriousconsequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when usinghigh pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks intubing of high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill,grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode andcause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped tothe supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safemanner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSIZ49.1 and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilatedareas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (seeSection 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred.Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations belowthe established exposure limits (see Section 2), additional engineering controls may be required. Where explosivemixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (see appropriate electricalcodes).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Respiratory: A NIOSH certified air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge maybe used

under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposurelimits (see Section 2).

Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respiratorselection guide). Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) orequivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode if there ispotential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any othercircumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Skin: **The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skincontact, possible irritation, and skin damage. Examples of approved materials are nitrile,or Viton® (see glove manufacturer literature for information on permeability). Dependingon conditions of use, apron and/or arm covers may be necessary.**

Eye/Face: Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, orinjury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Other Protectlve Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should beavailable in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn when skin contact is possible.

Suggestions for the use of specific protective materials are based on readily available publisheddata. Users should check with specific manufacturers to confirm the performance of their products.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm).Appearance: Straw-colored to dyed redPhysical State: LiquidOdor: Characteristic petroleumpH: Not applicableVapor Pressure (mm Hg): 0.40Vapor Density (air=1): >3Boiling Point/Range: 300-690°F / 366Freezing/Melting Point: No DataSolubility in Water: NegligibleSpecific Gravity: 0.81-0.88 @60°FPercent Volatile: NegligibleEvaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): <1Viscosity: 1.7-4.1 cSt @40°FBulk Density: 7.08 lbs/galFlash Point: 125-180°F / 52-82°C PMCC, ASTM D-93Flammable/Explosive Limits (%): LEL: 0.3 / UEL: 10.0

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor can cause flash fire.

Conditions To Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (see Sections 5 and 7).

Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with strong oxidantssuch as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: The use of hydrocarbon fuels in an area withoutadequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products (e.g., oxides of carbon, sulfur andnitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels. ACGIH has included a TLV of 0.02 mg/m3 TWA for diesel exhaust particulate on its 2002 Notice of Intended Changes. See Section 11 for additional information on hazards of engine exhaust.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Diesel Fuel No. 2 (CAS# 68476-34-6)

Carcinogenicity: Chronic dermal application of certain middle distillate streams contained indiesel fuel No. 2 resulted in an increased incidence of skin tumors in mice. This material has not beenidentified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. IARC has classified Diesel exhaust as probablycarcinogenic in humans.

Target Organ(s): Limited evidence of renal impairment has been noted from a few case reportsinvolving excessive exposure to diesel fuel No. 2.

Naphthalene (CAS# 91-20-3)

Carcinogenicity: Naphthalene has been evaluated in two year inhalation studies in both rats and mice. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) concluded that there is clear evidence of carcinogenicityin male and female rats based on increased incidences of respiratory epithelial adenomas and olfactoryepithelial neuroblastomas of the nose. NTP found some evidence of carcinogenicity in female mice(alveolar adenomas) and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice. Naphthalene has been identified as acarcinogen by IARC.

Acute Data:
Diesel Fuel No. 2
Dermal LD50>5ml/kg (Rabbit)
LC50=No data available
Oral LD50=9 ml/kg (Rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not evaluated at this time

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This material, if discarded as produced, would be a RCRA "characteristic" hazardous waste due to thecharacteristic(s) of ignitability (D001) and benzene (D018). If the spilled or released material impacts soil,water, or other media, characteristic testing of the contaminated materials may be required prior to theirdisposal. Further, this material, once it becomes a waste, is subject to the land disposal restrictions in 40CFR 268.40 and may require treatment prior to disposal to meet specific standards. Consult state and localregulations to determine whether they are more stringent than the federal requirements.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Containerrinsate could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliancewith federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to thedistributor or to a drum reconditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult withstate and local regulations and disposal authorities.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Shipping Description: Diesel fuel,3 or Combustible Liquid*,UN1202**,III

Non-Bulk Package Marking: Diesel fuel, UN1202** or None **Non-Bulk Package Label:** Flammable or None **Bulk Package Placard/Marking:** Flammable/1202** **Hazardous Substance/RQ** None **Packaging References** 49 CFR 173.150, 173. 203, 173.241 **Emergency Response Guide:** 128

Note: ***This product may be reclassed as a combustible liquid when shipped domestically or by rail or highway.If reclassed as a combustible liquid, this product is not regulated by DOT when shipped in non-bulkpackages.**

**NA1993 may be used instead of UN1202 for land transportation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPA SARA 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories):

Acute Health: Yes **Chronic Health:** Yes **Fire Hazard:** Yes **Pressure Hazard:** No **Reactive Hazard:** No

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40

SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372:

CFR 372:

Component	CAS Number	Weight %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<1

California Proposition 65:

Warning: This material contains the following chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer,birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health& Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Component	Effect
Benzene	Cancer, Developmental and Reproductive ToxicantToluene Developmental Toxicant

Diesel engine exhaust, while not a component of this material, is on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to theState of California to cause cancer.

Carcinogen Identification:

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. See Section 11 for carcinogenicity information of individual components, if any. Diesel exhaust is a probable cancerhazard based on tests in laboratory animals. It has been identified as a carcinogen by IARC.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity:

--None-

Canada - Domestic Substances List: Listed **WHMIS Class:**

B2-Flammable Liquid D2B-Materials causing other toxic effects - Toxic Material

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations
(CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date: 02/13/03Previous Issue Date: 01/01/03Product Code: MultipleRevised Sections: 1, 3, 5, 16 Previous Product Code: Multiple
MSDS Number: 724240
Status: Final

Disclaimer of Expressed and Implied Warranties:

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